

Congressional.  
Washington, March 17.  
SENATE.

Davis's resolution of inquiry as to the last taken by Col. Higginson, of Mass., in the Burns trial, was, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, laid on the table.

The bill for the summary punishment of minor offenses against the laws of the United States was called up by Mr. Trumbull, and passed.

The amendment to the Metropolitan Railroad Bill of the district of Columbia, offered by Mr. Sumner yesterday, was debated by Messrs. Johnson, Doubtless, and Seward, in opposition to it, and by Messrs. Sumner and Morrill in favor of it. The amendment was adopted—yeas 19, nays 16. The bill, of Mr. Johnson, Sherman, and Evans, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and others, the Senators who voted in the negative. The amendment provides against the exclusion of colored persons from the cars.

A petition from soldiers, praying to be allowed a bounty of \$100 under the act of March, 1863, in account of discharge from wounds while in service, was referred to the Committee on Compensation.

Mr. Grimes submitted the draft of a proposed new rule of the Senate, that all executive committee shall be submitted to the consideration and be decided by the Senate in open session.

The bill defining the pay and emoluments of Chaplains, after being amended so as to allow men now when absent on leave or from disability or in prison, was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House postponed for three weeks the joint resolution dropping the unemployed general army officers.

Territorial legislation was taken up and the bill enabling Nevada to form a constitution and State government, and admitting her into the Union, was passed without debate.

The Senate Colorado enabling bill came up.

M. Mallory proposed to strike out the clause prohibiting slavery in the proposed State.

The question was decided in the negative, by being only 17 votes to the affirmative.

The enabling bills passed by the House for Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska require each the election of delegates to a convention which shall submit the constitution agreed upon to the people for ratification at an election to be held on the second Tuesday in October. The delegations are to be dependent, and not responsible, to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Slavery shall be prohibited thereby by ordinance forever irrevocable without the consent of Congress. When the constitution is ratified by the people, the President is to declare by proclamation the admission of these states as equal footing with the other States, each entitled to one member in the House until the next apportionment, and two Senators.

After the passage of the bill, providing a temporary government for the Territory of Montana, the House went into committee on the bill appropriating \$240,000 for public buildings in the several Territories.

Mr. Kilmer argued in favor of admitting Utah as a State, referring the to patriotic and pro-slavery of that Territory.

With us action on the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Washington, March 18.  
SENATE.

A petition was presented by the citizens of Brooklyn, that rebel lands be confiscated and divided in parcels of 100 acres, and distributed among the soldiers. Referred.

Mr. Grimes's resolution, amending the rules so as to require all action upon nominations to be made in open session, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

To the bill for a tax for carrying on the war, was taken up, and, after amendment, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to promote armaments, and for other purposes.

Mr. Wilson made a speech in support of amendment to the original bill, as a substitute, and from the wives and children of soldiers.

Mr. Julian spoke in advocacy of the bill reported by him to extend the principles of the hemmed law to persons in the military or naval service, on confinement and forfeited lands.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to facilitate entries of land under the homestead bill.

The above Senate bill, amending the hemmed bill passed.

Adjourned.

TELEGRAMS FROM CAPT. BARRETT'S BATTERY TO THE LADIES OF JOLIET.

At a meeting of the members of Battery L, 2d Inf. Artillery, held on the 10th day of March, Chattanooga, Tenn., the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the ladies of Joliet for the cold collation prepared for us the day before.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be put into writing and, copy forwarded to the Ladies of Joliet, Ill., and that they be published in the "Joliet Signal" and "Republican."

CHAS. M. BARRETT,  
Capt. Com. Battery.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE of the instant states the misrecognition question:

"Q. Will the education of white and black blood necessarily produce a physical and social progeny? This is a question for the physiologist."

"A. Have sub-subjects hereof been followed by the evil consequences which a modern recognition of them would threaten?"

"Q. Is there a question for the historian?"

"A. Yes, such histories, founded by the law of God?" This is a question for the theologian.

"Q. Will such adoptions lessen the productive resources of the country? This is a question for the economist."

"A. The adoptions of white and black blood will not be singular harmony. Between the physical and moral weakness of the former, the latter will be compelled to do more as they may need than fill their places."

DEATH OF BEAUREGARD'S WIFE.—The wife of Gen. Beauregard died at New Orleans on the 4th inst. Her funeral was the largest ever seen in that city. The cortège was over one mile in length. Gen. Banks kindly extended to the family the steamer "Mississippi," to convey the remains to Panton and Beauvois concerning "the rights and dignity" are their practical and zealous advocates."

"Q. Are such adoptions forbidden by the law of God?" This is a question for the theologian.

"A. The adoptions of white and black blood will not be singular harmony. Between the physical and moral weakness of the former, the latter will be compelled to do more as they may need than fill their places."

THE WEATHER.—During the past week we have had some extremely cold weather. The canal and river were frozen over, and navigation on the former brought to a standstill. It was the coldest weather experienced in our army, "they sit and shiver."

—Chicago Times.

## JOLIET SIGNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1863.

### TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE!

During the past week the President has issued a new order calling for two hundred thousand more men, in addition to the half million called for on the 1st ult., as he says, "to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies." The 15th of April is given as the time up to which the required number may be raised by volunteering. The draft to make up deficiencies will be made as soon after that date as practicable.

It is needless to deny the fact that the public generally are surprised and disappointed at this new requisition upon their patriotism and forbearance. When the call for the last five hundred thousand came, people indulged in the belief that an adequate response to it would relieve the country of any further anxiety on the score of the replacement of our armies, at least for some time to come. In this view, liberal bounties were offered and the most strenuous exertions put forth to avoid the draft. And just when they began to feel that their exertions and sacrifices in this respect would be successful another demand of two hundred thousand falls upon them with the comforting assurance that if it be made up within four weeks, a draft will not take place.

These successive calls for troops by the Administration, it must be owned, are not very encouraging to further efforts to raise our quotas by encouraging soldiering by paying bounties. The people have already burdened themselves with enormous taxation to raise the funds to provide the necessary bounties, and it seems hopeless for them to make further exertion. The Administration appears to be determined to pursue such a course and adhere to such a policy in the prosecution of the war that a draft will be inevitable.

Commencing with a call for seventy-five thousand men, whose first duty was to hold, occupy and possess the lots, arsenals and other public property seized from the United States, the Administration has, by scattering troops to the four winds, and rarely having a sufficient number at the most important points, at the requisite period, been compelled to call upon the patriotism of the people until over two millions have been sent to the field.

These repeated calls for more troops is evidence that the authorities at Washington, when the crisis is raised by the people, the President is to declare by proclamation the admission of these states as equal footing with the other States, each entitled to one member in the House until the next apportionment, and two Senators.

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### THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Would it not be well for those people who are so thirsty for scenes of blood and ferocious for carrying on the war until the last negro shall be free, to stop and pause in view of the enormous debt which is being accumulated?

On the first of July next, our national debt will reach the sum of \$4,000,000,000, an amount equal to that of Great Britain, where taxation, "without representation," is the fate of the people.

In this country the people have a voice yet, but the party that have run up this vast debt upon us are deaf; that their paper promises may be discarded, and hence are laboring to make the people the creatures of a military despotism.

For the education of those whom it may concern, we will call attention to a few figures that may tend to enlighten their minds on the subject of our financial condition:

Taking the valuation of all the property in Illinois, real and personal, as shown by the return to the Auditor of State, it amounts to \$25,000,000. Now considering that our national debt on the 1st of July will be \$4,000,000,000, which is a low estimate, it would require all the property of state that such State as Illinois to pay the debt. And if the war lasts three years longer, which it certainly will, there will be added Abraham Lincoln's re-election, and the expenses of his administration, and the expenses of the war, which will add to the debt.

The history of Col. Barthelson need not be repeated to our readers, as most of them are personally acquainted with it. He entered the war at its commencement as a captain in the 20th regiment. A Lieut. Col. Erwin was killed, he was promoted to the position of Major. At the battle of Shiloh he lost an arm, but returned to duty as soon as possible. When the 100th regiment was raised in 1862, he was unanimously elected to Colonel, and in the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville led his regiment with great gallantry into the thick of the fight, and was severely wounded.

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